Declaration Concerning matter of Bounty.

KING JAMES I. 1610.

Facsimile Reprint, 1897.

V 551.

942.06

To

T. B. Shaw Esq^re M.D.

My dear Sir,

Profiting by the courtesy of the Trustees of the British Museum, I have obtained for the purpose of reproduction in a book, shortly to be published, photographic blocks of the Declaration concerning matter of Bounty published by King James in 1610. *The particular mention which is made of this Declaration in the Statute of Monopolies renders it unique among English legal and historical documents and the interest attaching to it is enhanced by the circumstance that the document itself has been so completely lost to knowledge for two hundred and fifty years past that even its title has been only imperfectly known to writers upon English law since the days of Sir Edward Coke.*

By an arrangement with my publishers I have secured the first two hundred impressions from these blocks in a separate form to be issued for private circulation and presuming upon the rarity and interesting character of the document I take the liberty with great respect to beg your kind acceptance of one of these copies.

I have the honour to be, my dear Sir,
Your very obedient Servant,

W. Gordon

11, King's Bench Walk, Temple,
London, E.C.
25th May, 1897.

D 77/27.

A. B. Shaw.

Temple.

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942·061:32

A Declaration of His Maiesties Royall pleasure, in what sort He thinketh fit to enlarge,

Or reserue Himselfe in matter of Bountie.

¶Imprinted at London by *Robert Barker*, Printer to the Kings most Excellent Maiestie.

ANNO 1610.

M 1913

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By the King.

A DECLARATION OF HIS *Maiesties Royall pleaſure, in* what ſort he thinketh fit to enlarge, or reſerue himſelfe in matter of Bountie.

HAuing ſo particularly *deſcended into the conſideration of our Eſtate, (reſpecting* Treaſure, *and* Reuenue,) *as we finde it full of difficulty to reduce the ſame, to the termes*

that are to be wiſhed, by any ſuch ſud-den or certaine meanes, as will not re-quire ſome length of Time, *and change of former* Cuſtomes, *both in the maner of our* Expence, *and of our* Bountie; *Wee haue thought it one of the beſt parts of the* Care, *not onely to reſolue with our ſelues, to de-cline from all maner of* Expence *that ſhall not bee neceſſary for the ſafetie of Our* Crowne, *and honour of that Eſtate and dignitie (which no King can ſuffer to fall, but hee muſt run into contempt both abroad and at home) but alſo to take ſuch further courſe as may make knowen to Our Seruants and Subiects; that although it is farre from Our inten-tion to ſtop all liberalitie from Our*

well

well deſeruing Seruants. Yet Wee meane not in reſpect of the vaine or vnneceſsary Expence, *of any priuate man (or vpon falſe ſuggeſtion of former ſeruices) to be drawen either by the mediation of friends, or by the importunitie of any partie in neceſsitie, ſo farre to reſpect or commiſerate others, as to caſt Our Selues and our Poſteritie into thoſe wants or ſtreights, which may driue Vs to lay burdens on Our People, to whom Wee deſire to endeere Our Selues by all the Princely offices of Fauour and Protection which any earthly King can affoord vnto his Subiects. And therefore as We doe on the one part expreſſely forbid all Our Seruants and Subiects (of what condi-*

tion

tion ſoeuer they be) to propound or offer any Suites to Vs, by which Our People in generall may be impouerished or oppreſſed: So on the other part We doe likewiſe expreſſely forbid all perſons whatſoeuer, to preſume to preſſe Vs, for any thing that may either turne to the diminution of Our Reuenew and ſetled Receipts, or lay more charge vpon Our Ordinaries, vpon paine to be helde and reputed in either of thoſe two kindes, as perſons vnworthy to enioy Our Fauour or Preſence for euer. In which conſideration, becauſe Wee know not whether We may vnawares, or vpon multiplicitie of buſineſſe, chance to paſſe any Graunt or Warrant, contrary to the Order ſet downe herein:

Wee

Wee doe not onely forbid all persons whatsoeuer, (either Officer or others) to receiue any such Petitions, *or* Warrants, *as shalbe of those natures that are forbidden in the* schedule *hereunto annexed (vpon that perill which is due to such* presumption) *but We doe forbid our* Secretarie of Estate, *the* keeper of Our priuie Seale, *and Our* Chancellour of England, *to seale any such* Graunt *or* Warrant, *before they haue enformed Vs particularly, and receiued a new* signification *of Our pleasure by a new* Warrant *vnder Our hand. And because We haue obserued also, that the swiftnesse in preparing* Warrants *before the* Suites *be mooued, (a course con-*

trary to all good order,) *is often-times a meane to hinder the* examining *and* distinction *of mens* Suits : *Wee doe likewise command Our* principall Secretarie, *Our* Masters *of* Requests, *and all other* Ministers *imployed vnder Our* Secretarie *in that* seruice, *not to suffer any* Warrants *to be made for any* Suite, *before the matter haue bene mooued vnto Vs by* petition, *and Our pleasure signified for that* Warrant *which is to passe Our* hand:

Exception. *Except it be for any such* Warrants *or* priuie Seales, *as serue to direct or appoint any summes of* money *to bee issued for* paiments, *that concerne any present* seruice *for Our* selues, *or Our* Estate, *which are things*

things of other nature, and of greater expedition then matters of Reward.

And in asmuch as We are desirous to preuent the needlesse attendance of suiters, *to their charge and disappointment, (which is little better, if not more preiudiciall, then a meere* deniall,) *or to leaue men incertaine, within what natures of* Suites, *they may containe their* hopes, *and when and where, they may resort for* answere *or* dispatch : *Wee haue thought good, to conceiue and declare in another* Schedule, *(hereunto annexed) the natures of such* Suits *wherein We are pleased to be moued. And for the maner of propounding or mouing them, We doe further de-*

To preuent charge of *Suitors.*

clare, that either Our Principall Secretarie *for the time being, or ſome by Our appointment for him, and the* Maſter *of* Requeſts *then attending, ſhall haue audience of Us for all* Suits *that doe concerne Our* Bounty *once in euery weeke at leaſt: At which time if the ſame ſhall appeare, to be within the natures aboue* Limitation. *limited for* Reward, *Our Pleaſure ſhall be ſo declared to thoſe that doe preſent them, as the* Suitors *ſhall know what they may looke for, and where they ſhall be diſpatched, according to the nature of the* Suit *that is moued: But if any of thoſe* Suites Examination. *ſhall require further examination or information from any of Our* Officers *or* Commiſsioners, *whoſe knowledge*

knowledge therein may be neceſsary, for giuing Vs further light of the Value *and* Nature *thereof, they ſhall then be referred to thoſe whome it concerneth, vpon whoſe* Anſweres *and* Certificates *Wee will ſignifie Our further Pleaſure, as cauſe ſhall require.*

And becauſe there may be Suits, *which doe not fall within the knowledge or diſtinction of proper* Officers *and* Offices (*in which caſes it may be conuenient to referre the* Examination *of them to ſome ſuch perſons as may conferre with the parties, that doe preſent the ſaid* Suits, *or thoſe that may haue ſome particuler intereſt in the ſame, either in reſpect of trade or otherwiſe.*) *Wee haue* Mixed Suits.

thought meet (in that respect) to ap-
Commissioners. *point a certaine number of* Commissioners, *to examine and consider of all such particulers, as shall be referred vnto them by Vs or Our Counsell. And to preuent the passing or graunting of any thing which should be contrary to our Lawes, We haue made Our choice of persons seuerally qualified, both in the vnderstanding of our Lawes, and other knowledges, that they may be so much the better enabled, to report the quality of such* Suits, *to Our Priuy* Councel *after conference with the* Suitors, *and* Examination *of their seuerall natures, and the* Circumstances *depending thereupon, which would take too much time, from Our sayd*

Priuy

Priuy Councell, *if they ſhould not be firſt prepared and digeſted by that courſe which is herein expreſſed.*

Laſtly, becauſe We would be loth that thoſe that haue not dayly acceſſe vnto Vs, ſhould thinke themſelues in danger ſtill to be preuented by others, who haue more meanes to mooue Suites *for themſelues then they haue; We doe declare hereby, that (except it be in* Caſes *wherein ſome ſpeciall induſtry of* diſcouery *may mooue Vs more properly to reſpect the firſt* Suitor *then any other) Wee will not ſuffer any ſuch* aduantage *to be taken by one mans neerneſſe more then another, as not to make it one of Our owne* Cares *(whoſoeuer be the* Moouer) *to ſtay either*

Reſeruation for abſent men.

either the whole, or part for others, that deſerue well, though they bee abſent, according as Wee ſhall obſerue, that Wee haue beene good vnto ſuch a Suitor *before, in ſome things elſe, or ſhall finde the* Suites *themſelues to be of ſuch Value, as may content more then one.*

¶ A Me-

A MEMORIAL OF THOSE SPECIALL things for which Wee *expreſly command that no* Suitor *preſume to moue Vs, being matters either contrary to Our lawes, or ſuch principall* Profits *of Our* Crowne, *and ſetled* Reuenue, *as are fit to be wholly* reſerued *to Our owne vſe, vntill Our* Eſtate *be* repaired.

¶ *Things contrary to Our Lawes.*

1 MONOPOLIES.

2. GRaunts of the *benefite* of any *Penal Lawes*, or of power to diſ-

pence with the *Lawe*, or compound for the *forfeiture*.

¶ *Reserued to Our owne vse.*

3. RENts, Lands, and Leases, in *possession* or *Reuersion*, not barring the *Tenants* in *possession*, to renew their Estates, for xxj. yeeres, or *three liues*, as hath bene vsed heretofore.

4. ALL lands *entailed* vpon the Crowne.

5. CVstomes, *Impositions*, and *Seisures* for the same.

6. LIcences to *Import*, or *Export* commodities prohibited

bited by the *Law*, or any lawfull *Commodities*, without paying the due *Custome*

7. PRofits rising out of Our *Tenures*, *Alienations*, and *Fines* leuied, or *Recoueries*, either *Common Recoueries*, or other.

8. PRofits answered vnto Vs, from any of Our *Seales*.

9. A *Sfarts*, and *Defective Titles*, as things onely fit to be measured by the rules of Our owne *conscience*.

10. D*Ebts* and *Accompts* wherupon there is any *Seisure* or *Stallement*, and all other *Debts*

and *Accompts* accrued since the xxx. yeere of *Q. Elizabeth.*

11. THe *Fines* of the *Starre Chamber.*

12. NO newe *Pensions* to bee granted.

Neuertheleſſe, out of the Generalitie of the Natures *aboueſaide, We intend to be excepted the* Particulars *expreſſed in the* Schedule *next enſuing, in which We haue conteined all the* Natures, *that Wee meane to haue reſerued for Our* Bountie.

A ME-

A MEMORIAL OF THOSE SVITS

wherein We are contented to bee moued by Our Seruants and Subiects, and to reward them according to the particular merit of the Suitor.

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1. *Ifts* of *Offices* in Our *Gift*, to meet and worthy persons.

2. KEeping of *Parkes* and *Walkes* in *Chaſes* and *Forreſts*, and keeping of *Caſtles*, *Forts* or *Houſes*.

3. FOrfeitures of *Landes* and *Goods* that ſhal grow here-

after by *Murthers* or other *Felonies*, wherein neuertheleſſe Wee doe ſtraightly forbid all perſons whatſoeuer they be, that ſhalbe *Suitors* to Vs for any ſuch *Forfeitures*, if there ſhalbe any motion made before the *Offendours* bee duly conuicted, that they do not in any ſort reſort to any of Our Iudges, Iuſtices, learned Councell, or other miniſters of Iuſtice, nor intermeddle directly or indirectly in the proſecution of the *Cauſe*, before the *Offendors* be duely conuicted, vpon paine both to bee diſabled to obtaine their *Suite* or any part thereof, or otherwiſe to incurre Our diſpleaſure for their contempt in that behalfe.

4. PArdons in Caſes appearing vnto Vs by due *Certificate* and *Commendation*, to be fit to receiue Our *Mercy*.

5. EScheats that ſhall growe due for want of *Heire* by *Baſtardie* or otherwiſe.

6. LAnds that ſhal be hereafter purchaſed by *Aliens*.

7. DEnization of ſuch *perſons* as ſhall be thought fit.

8. FOrfeitures of *Outlawries* of ſuch as ſhall bee hereafter *Outlawed* after *Judgement*, and ſtand ſo *outlawed* by the ſpace of ſixe moneths, after the *Outlawrie* retur-

returned, and likewiſe of ſuch as are already *outlawed* after Iudgement, and ſhall not diſcharge ſuch *outlawrie* within ſixe moneths next after the date hereof: with *Cautions* and *Prouiſion* that the true Creditors ſhall bee firſt payd their debts, and that none of Our Subiects ſhalbe ſued by force of ſuch *Graunt*, for any debt or other cauſe in Our Name, but onely in the name of the *Grauntee*, and with a Clauſe to be conteined in ſuch our *Grants*, for ſubmitting the ſame to Our Court of *Exchequer*, for the mitigation of the extremitie of the forfeiture, a tenth part of the benefite of ſuch *outlawrie* ſo mitigated

ted to be reſerued to Our owne Vſe.

9. PRoiects of new inuention, ſo they be not contrary to the *Law*, nor miſchieuous to the *State*, by raiſing prices of *commodities* at home, or hurt of *trade*, or otherwiſe inconuenient.

10. DEbts due before the xxx. yeere of *Q. Elizabeth*, whereupon there is no *ſeiſure* or *Inſtallement*.

11. ALſo, whereas in the *Schedule* of things reſerued from *Suit*, We haue made mention of *Aſſarts* and *Defectiue Titles*, as caſes fit onely to be mea-

ſured by Our owne conſcience; Yet We do hereby declare, that We do not vnderſtand (as comprehended in that Our *reſeruation*) ſuch *intruſions* as haue bene made vpon Our *poſſeſsions* by colour of any *Intaile*, where the *Intaile* is ſpent, or by colour of any *terme*, where the *terme* is expired, being matter of plaine *diſinheriſon* vnto Vs, and that which no *Subiect* in his owne *intereſt* would indure: And therefore We are well pleaſed, That Our *Seruants* and *Subiects* do moue Vs in caſes of thoſe *two natures*. Prouided alwaies, that they do not fal vpon any thoſe particular *Titles* which are already made knowen vnto Vs,

Vs, and *Registred* into a *Booke*, *ſined* by the hand of the *Chancellour* of Our *Exchequer*, to the view whereof, as occaſion ſhall ſerue, the *ſuiter* may be admitted, to the intent he may thereby ſee, there is no cauſe to reward him for *diſcouery* of that, which is already knowen; neither alſo that they meddle with any more ancient *Intruſions*, but onely ſuch, where the *Intruſions* haue bene made, ſince the firſt yeere of *K. H 8.* And that the *Suitors* ſubmit themſelues to ſuch *compoſition*, as ſhalbe made by our *Commiſsioners*, And a *tenth* part of the *benefit* of ſuch *Compoſition* as ſhall accrue to bee reſerued to Our

ſelues, and Our *ſucceſſours*, and the *parties* in *poſſeſſion*, to take a new *Patent*, with the former *Tenure* reſerued.

And becauſe We are willing that thoſe moneys *which doe ariſe by the faults of* offendours, *may ſometimes ſerue for matter of* Bountie, (*to a well deſeruing* ſeruant) *after they are leuied in a courſe of* Iuſtice, *and moderated by thoſe rules of* equitie *and* diſcretion, *with which the* publique miniſters *doe temper the ſeueritie and rigour of the* Lawes, *and not* purſued *or* proſecuted *by* priuate men, *who for the most part care not how they moleſt, or ſtraine the* Subiect *in ſuch caſes: Wee doe firſt declare, that Wee are pleaſed,*

That

That all ſuch moneys *as ſhall here after come into Our* Exchequer, *growing either vpon* forfeitures, *or vpon* Fines *inflicted by any of Our* Courts *of* Iuſtice *for notorious* crimes, *and* miſdemeanours (*Our Court of* Star-chamber *onely excepted*) *ſhall be ſo diſtinguiſhed and ſeuered in the* Receipt (*without being mingled with any other* Treaſure, *nor* iſſued *for any Our owne occaſions*) *as Wee may diſtribute ſuch* portion *thereof, as ſhall ſeeme good vnto Vs, vpon any man that* meriteth Reward. *Wherein, although Wee know Wee ſhall depart with many* branches *of thoſe* Receipts, *which haue come vnder the Title of* ordinary caſuall Reuc-

nue of the Kings of England; *Yet Wee haue thought it more agreeable to* Honour *and* Iuſtice, *and to the* preſidents *of the greateſt and wiſeſt* Princes, (*aſwell Our neighbours, as Our* Predeceſſours) *when Wee are diſpoſed to* Reward *any man out of ſuch* caſualties, *to vſe Our owne* Iudgement *for the* quantitie, *and not to leaue the* proſecution *in ſuch caſes to* priuate *men, leſt when they know the particular* nature *of that* offence *from which their* benefit *ſhould be* deriued, *they may take ſome ſuch* indirect *and* violent courſes, (*in reſpect of their owne* gaine) *as is farre contrary to that* Clemencie, *which Wee haue euer vſed, and in-*

tend

tend to doe to all Our louing Subiects; *hauing euer thought it as proper for Vs, (respecting Our* Kingly Office) *to be the* moderatour *of the* rigour *of Our* Lawes, *as to preserue them from* neglect, *the one leading to* oppression *of many, and the other to the* ouerthrow *and dissolution of the whole.*

In which consideration also, whereas Wee haue beene contented heretofore (and so are still determined) to bestow vpon diuers persons *according to their* merit *some* portion *of that* Benefit *which the* Lawes *haue giuen Vs, vpon the* conuiction *of* Recusants. *Wee doe first expresly signifie Our great dislike of such as out of* desire *of their*

their owne priuatẽ profit, *haue taken, or ſhall take vndue and extreme* courſes *againſt any of Our* Subiects, *aſwell by* inditing *them in places where they haue no* reſidence, *as otherwiſe*; *And next, becauſe Wee haue bene alſo* informed, *That ſome others, to whome Weee haue paſſed ſuch* Graunts, *haue ſomuch abuſed Our* fauours, *as to preſume to* compound *with diuers ill affected, for light* ſummes, *before any* Conuiction, *(whereby the* offendours *in that kinde haue beene the more backeward to conforme themſelues: which is contrary to the godly ende and purpoſe of Our* Lawes, *that aymed not at their* puniſhment, *but at their* reformation:

formation : *Wee doe hereby commaund, that in all* Graunts *of like nature hereafter, a ſpeciall* Clauſe *be inſerted, that no ſuch* Graunts *doe in any wiſe proceed to* Compoſition *with any* Recuſant *before a lawfull* Conuiction. *And further, that ſufficient* Caution *and* Securitie *be giuen, that We be duely anſwered of a third of thoſe* Forfeitures *or* Compoſitions, *for the better vpholding and continuing of that proportion of* Reuenue, *which We haue heretofore receiued.*

¶ Imprinted at London
by *Robert Barker*, Printer
to the Kings moſt Excel-
lent Maieſtie.

ANNO DOM. 1610.

Facsimile Reprint, 1897.

Private Edition. Impression No. 85

NOTE UPON THE BOOK OF BOUNTY.

THE Declaration relating to matter of Bounty, published by King James I. in 1610, is probably unique among legal documents. In form a royal proclamation, it comprises a statement of the common law concerning monopolies, to which is owing its present importance and for the sake of that statement it has been endorsed by Parliament and in effect incorporated in the Statute of Monopolies. The authenticating enactment runs as follows:—

> **Forasmuch as your most excellent majesty in your royal judgment, and of your blessed disposition to the weal and quiet of your subjects, did, in the year of our Lord God 1610, publish in print to the whole realm, and to all posterity, that all grants of monopolies, and of the benefit of any penal laws, or of power to dispense with the law, or to compound for the forfeiture, are contrary to your majesty's laws, which your majesty's declaration is truly consonant, and agreeable to the ancient and fundamental laws of this your realm: And whereas your majesty was further graciously pleased expressly to command that no suitor should presume to move your majesty for matters of that nature; yet, nevertheless, upon misinformations and untrue pretences of public good many such grants have been unduly obtained and unlawfully put in execution to the great grievance and inconvenience of your majesty's subjects, contrary to the laws of this your realm, and contrary to your majesty's royal and blessed intention, so published as aforesaid: For avoiding whereof and preventing of the like in time to come, may it please your most excellent majesty at the humble suit of the lords spiritual and temporal and the commons in this present Parliament assembled, that it may be declared and enacted, and be it declared and enacted by the authority of this present Parliament, that, &c.**

In accordance with the idea embodied in this preamble, the entire Statute is modelled upon the Declaration, and much of its language is borrowed from that source. But the Declaration itself, so important as it is in the history and exposition of the law, so interesting from every point of view, has most unaccountably been lost to knowledge for upwards of two hundred and fifty years. It was reprinted in 1619 by the order of King James but probably has never been reproduced in any form since that date. The reference made to it in the Statute of Monopolies is so vague that perhaps it would never have led to its identification at the present date had not the deficiency been supplied by the contemporary testimony of Sir Edward Coke. He makes three separate allusions to the document. Two of these are to be found in the Third Institute in the chapters treating of Monopolies (*a*) and Penal Laws (*b*) respectively. Both passages are expressed in substantially the same terms, and they state in effect that the *Case of Penal Laws* (*c*) and the *Case of Monopolies* (*d*) were principal motives of

(*a*) 3 Inst. 182. (*b*) 3 Inst. 187. (*c*) 7 Co. Rep. 126. (*d*) 11 Co. Rep. 84.

the king's book mentioned in the preamble of the Act, and that the book was a great motive of obtaining the Royal Assent to the statute.

The third reference in Coke occurs in his comment appended to the *Case of Monopolies* (*f*), where he says, "our Lord the King that now is, in a book which he in zeal to the law and justice commanded to be printed anno 1610, intituled 'A declaration of his Majesty's Pleasure,' &c., p. 13, has published that monopolies are things against the laws of this realm, and therefore expressly commands that no suitor presume to move him to grant any of them, &c."

The reference here to the title and to the contents of page 13 affords a complete identification and proves beyond argument that the text now re-published is the same from which Sir E. Coke quoted.

The circumstances attending the composition and publication of this most interesting document have been sufficiently discussed from the present writer's point of view elsewhere (*g*). By the kindness of Professor Gardiner I am enabled here to add some comments of his contained in a letter upon this subject addressed by him to my friend Mr. A. B. Shaw.

SEVENOAKS,
October 17, 1896.

DEAR MR. SHAW,

I have examined the little book in the Museum Library, and quite understand why it is not included in K. James's works. It is not a personal production of his own, but an official declaration issued in his name, like any other declaration or proclamation. Though it was printed in 1610 (*i.e.*, between March 25, 1610, and March 25, 1611), it was drawn up in the end of 1608, and was one of Salisbury's many attempts to check James's extravagance. You will find it in various forms amongst the State Papers Domestic XXXVII., 72—76 (Mrs. E. Green's Calendar, 1603—10, p. 467).

The only interest that attaches itself to the date of publication is to show that it was printed in connection either with the Great Contract or with the break-up of the Parliament. I do not remember any evidence which would fix the date to the month.

The reference to it in the Statute of Monopolies is delusive. James in his declaration declared monopolies to be illegal, meaning, I believe, the grant of the right of sole selling of ordinary products in accordance with the judicial decision in the case of cards. Further on James expressly excepts the

(*f*) 11 Co. Rep. 88.

(*g*) The reference here is to my "Monopolies by Patents," for which book the blocks were prepared from which the present reprint has been executed.—J. W. G.

right of sole selling on new inventions. If your friend will look at my argument at the beginning of the History of England, Vol. IV., and at a paper of mine in Archæologia, XLI. 224, he will see that my notion is that the patents which gave offence were based on the view that the goods protected were new inventions or (what came to the same thing) new introductions, but that from motives of public policy the definition was very loosely considered, and made to cover many things which were not fairly covered by either term.

If your friend disagrees with this view, I shall be only too glad to consider his arguments, and, at all events, he will find in the references and quotations a good deal of information on the subject.

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

SAMUEL R. GARDINER.

As the result of inquiries made at some of the principal libraries, I have notes of the following surviving copies of the book:—

BODLEIAN.

Edition of 1610. Edition of 1619. Two copies of each edition. Three of the four copies are in volumes of 17th century pamphlets bound up together in modern times. The fourth was certainly not bound up before 1613. The contents of that volume are various small books—the Declaration coming first and being succeeded by a book on the Art of Jugling. (Communicated by Mr. E. W. B. Nicholson.)

BRITISH MUSEUM.

Edition of 1610. Two copies bound separately. Catalogued under the heading "Great Britain and Ireland.—James I., King."

The press marks are 115. a. 25, and 709. a. 1.

(The edition standing at 115. a. 25, from which the annexed facsimile has been taken, was presented to the Museum by King George III.)

Edition of 1619. One copy.

Bound up with several other Proclamations and Pamphlets. Catalogued under the heading "Great Britain and Ireland.—James I., King."

This is the seventh tract in the 1603—1627 volume of the "Burney Collection of Papers, &c."

(Communicated by Mr. W. S. Johnson.)

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

Edition of 1610. A perfect copy.

Bound up with several other proclamations, &c., of contemporary date (1605—1613), and all printed by Robert Barker, but having no other apparent connection with the Book of Bounty. It stands No. 3 in the Collection.

The book comes from Bishop Moore's Collection and was presented to the Library by King George III.

(Communicated by Mr. H. Fletcher Moulton.)

DUBLIN—Trinity College Library.

Edition of 1610.

Bound up with several other proclamations and pamphlets by various printers of contemporary date (1607 to 1626), but having no apparent connection with the book. It stands No. 7 in the Collection.

This volume is classed: "DD.kk. 18, No. 7."

Edition of 1619.

Bound up with miscellaneous pamphlets. It stands No. 2 in the Collection.

This volume is classed: "P.ll. 24, No. 2."

(Communicated by Mr. Alfred de Burgh.)

EDINBURGH—Advocates' Library.

Edition of 1619.

One of a miscellaneous volume of pamphlets of dates ranging from 1607 to 1626, and having no connection with one another. The binding of the volume seems to be early 18th century.

(Communicated by Mr. J. T. Clark.)

MIDDLE TEMPLE.

Edition of 1610. A perfect copy.

Bound with the collection of "Miscellaneous Tracts" in the Library, of which it forms No. 4 in vol. 48.

(Communicated by Mr. J. Hutchinson.)

The book appears to be a small quarto, but the publishers tell me that it seems from the printer's signatures upon the pages to have been printed in octavo form and that its present appearance is probably due to cutting down. It is described as a quarto in the British Museum Catalogue.

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